

Genus *Exoplectra* Chevr.

*Exoplectra tibialis* Muls., Rio Madeira, Brazil, 1 specimen.

*Exoplectra brasiliensis* sp. nov.

*Color:* ♀ blood red tinged with yellow, reflexed edges of pronotum and elytra somewhat darker, clothed throughout with a short, fine, whitish pubescence, ventral surface and legs yellowish red. Form broadly oval, convex. *Head* thickly and finely punctured. *Pronotum* rather coarsely punctured, the punctures being distinctly larger than those of the head. *Elytra* slightly more coarsely punctured than the pronotum, the punctures becoming a little deeper towards the sides. *Ventral surface* sparsely and finely punctured, the femora thickly and coarsely punctured, tibial spurs short and blunt. *Length* 3.1 mm. *Width* 2.5 mm.

*Type* in my collection.

*Type locality.* Rio Madeira, Brazil, 1 specimen.

At first glance this species was taken for *Corystis hypocreta* Muls. with which the facies and color have much in common. The species however, comes close to *E. ruberimnea* Weise, from which it can be easily separated by its distinctive punctuation. This species is among the most interesting of Mr. Mann's captures.

## NEW AND INTERESTING DIPTERA.

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*Leptomydas desideratus* sp. nov.

♂. Face and front black, orbits widely margined with brownish pollinose, hairs black; antennæ black, the terminal joint flattened. Thorax black with four grayish pollinose stripes, the two on each side narrowly connected at the transverse suture; the wide black dorsal stripe is divided by a somewhat denuded area, and divided by the suture are also two small similarly denuded subdorsal areas; pleuræ black, shining. Abdomen: first segment black, margined posteriorly with red with a dorsal patch of black, sides of the segment with long black hairs; second, red with an oblong black spot on each side at the lateral margin; third, red; fourth, fifth and base of the sixth, dark brown; the greater portion of the sixth and all of the seventh black; venter with the narrow posterior margin of the first and all of the second, third and fourth segments red, the others black. Legs black, basal half of the posterior femora red. Halteres black. Wings brownish hyaline, veins very narrowly

clouded with a darker brown, the second submarginal cell is contracted anteriorly, a slight variation however in this respect is present in the two wings, see figures 1 and 2. Length, 14 mm.

One specimen, Atlanta, Ga., July 9, 1910. Received from Dr. J. Chester Bradley.

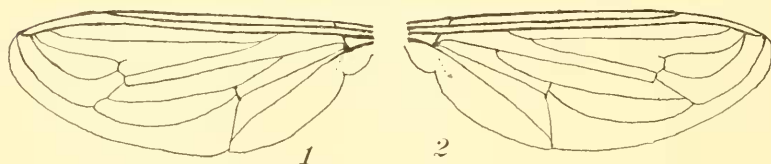


Fig. 1. *Leptomydas desideratus* sp. nov., left and right wings.

This is a very interesting species and possibly throws some light on Walker's Florida and Massachusetts records, for *Mydas isopterus* Wied. = *Dolichogaster brevicornis* Wied.

It seems strange that after so many years and with the amount of collecting that has been done, that something bearing on this record should not have been found.

Minus antennæ the species described could on venation and color be readily confounded with *D. brevicornis*. The venation of *Dolichogaster* as figured by Williston (Manual page 190) does not agree with the type of the genus *D. brevicornis* as figured by Wiedman (Mon. Gen. Midarum, pl. 53, fig. 9).

#### *Ceraturgus similis* sp. nov.

*Ceraturgus nigripes*, Johns., PSYCHE, XVII, 228, 1891 (non Williston).

♂. Face with dense yellow pollinose, mystax and beard light yellow; front black, shining with a narrow occipital margin of yellowish pollinose; occiput black, grayish pollinose, hairs black; beak black, tip red; antennæ black similar to *C. cruciatus* but much shorter, the last joint velvety black, due to the presence of very short dense pubescence. Thorax partly covered with a yellowish pollinose, (becoming grayish behind the suture) and arranged so as to form a wide dorsal stripe and on each side two roundish spots of black, narrowly separated by a sutural line; pleuræ and coxæ yellowish pollinose; scutellum black with a grayish pollinose margin; metanotum shining black, sides yellowish pollinose. Abdomen black with wide yellow pollinose posterior cross-bands on all the segments, the first three not quite reaching the posterior margin in the middle; hypopygium shining black, obscured by long yellowish hairs. Femora black, tibiæ and tarsi yellow, tips of the tibiæ and tips of all the tarsal joints black. Halteres yellow. Wings grayish hyaline, with a more brownish tinge the costa and extending over the outer half. Length, 12 mm.

The female is like the male in general appearance. The terminal segments are

shining black with a circle of reddish spines at the end of the ovipositor. Length, 13 mm.

The male (holotype) was taken about two miles above Bashbish Falls, Mass., June 27, 1912, and the female (allotype) on Mt. Equinox, near Manchester, Vt., June 5, 1910. Types are in the New England collection of the Boston Society of Natural History.

I referred a single specimen of this species provisionally to *C. nigripes* Will., but an examination of a specimen of that species in the U. S. National Museum proves them to be distinct. It is readily distinguished from *C. nigripes* by its yellow tibiae and tarsi, and brownish not "pure hyaline" wings.

#### *Nicocles politus* Say.

This species was taken by Mr. A. P. Morse at Haggetts Pond, Essex Co., Mass., Sept. 21, 1911. The only other record for this species in New England, is in the Harris collection, Cambridge (Mt. Auburn), Mass., Aug. 1, 1836.

#### *Promachus fitchii* O. S.

This species has been captured at Dudley, Mass., July 10, 1911, and Southbridge, Mass., July 7 and 8, 1912, by Stanley W. Bromley. The previous New England records are Amherst, and Mt. Tom, Mass., July 14.

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## VARIATIONS OF *ORSODACHNA ATRA*—COLEOPTERA.

By C. A. FROST,  
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An interesting series of this beetle was taken on the flowers of a clump of *Viburnum* bushes growing beside a road in the town of Paris, Maine, on June 15, 1910. There were no other clusters of the bushes to be seen in the vicinity, and the surrounding country was largely cultivated, with a few bushes along the road. The elevation is in the neighborhood of 800 feet above the sea level. The following descriptions of the color variations may be worth presenting: